

## HARD BUMPS FOR ANTI-JARRETT MEN

Precinct Clubs Refuse to Endorse  
Resolution Reading Sheriff  
Out of Party.

What looked very much like victory attended the Jarrett business in political skirmishes last night in the precinct clubs, at each of them that met to consider the resolution passed up to them by the Democratic county committee with the intent to read Sheriff Jarrett and Deputy Rose out of the party.

The ninth precinct of the fifth district took the resolution up and not only killed it but passed one endorsing Jarrett, Rose and Fern for re-nomination and pledging their representative on the committee to work for it there. The irony of fate has it that this representative, David Kahalekahi, is foremost among the fighters of Jarrett.

The Jarrett forces were prime last night and were out in force. The precinct went anti-Jarrett at the last test. E. J. McCallister is chairman of the club and Harry Kanahele the vice president. The former is anti-Jarrett, the latter a Jarrett man.

When McCallister announced that he had the resolution sent them by the central committee he was invited to turn the chair over to the vice president and read the resolution from the floor. Kanahele took the chair, and having been previously instructed, according to the Jarrettites, refused to give it up after the resolution was carried on, filling his office decorously, but seeing that little argument was carried on. The vote against the resolution was almost unanimous as was that for the resolution which pledges the club to the support of Jarrett and Rose.

The fifteenth of the fifth district, held a meeting, too. It was there ascertained that Harry Juen, its representative on the committee, had not attended any of the three last precinct meetings and a rule of the party was at once evoked. The Jarrett forces got control and Juen under this rule was fired out of the club, after it was shown also that he had changed his residence. Juen consequently loses his seat on the committee.

The friends of Jarrett and Rose also assert that an attempt to boost Poepeo for Democratic nominee for sheriff in the first of the fourth (Kaimuki) was answered by a meeting of the precinct club which went unanimously on record for Jarrett and Rose.

When McCallister announced that he had the resolution sent them by the central committee he was invited to turn the chair over to the vice president and read the resolution from the floor. Kanahele took the chair, and having been previously instructed, according to the Jarrettites, refused to give it up after the resolution was carried on, filling his office decorously, but seeing that little argument was carried on. The vote against the resolution was almost unanimous as was that for the resolution which pledges the club to the support of Jarrett and Rose.

The friends of Jarrett and Rose also assert that an attempt to boost Poepeo for Democratic nominee for sheriff in the first of the fourth (Kaimuki) was answered by a meeting of the precinct club which went unanimously on record for Jarrett and Rose.

## BIG YEAR AHEAD FOR SCHOOLS ON KAUAI

"New buildings are now being erected and additional teachers employed so the school authorities on Kauai expect the coming year to be the most successful in the history of the work on that island," yesterday declared Miss Etta Lee, principal of the school at Makaweli who is a guest for a few days at the Hawaiian Hotel.

She is planning to make her first visit to the volcano and her sister, Miss Barbara Elie Lee, primary teacher in the same school, who is here with her left yesterday on the Lurline for Los Angeles where she will spend the summer vacation with her mother.

During the past year conditions in the schools all over the island have been crowded but with the additional facilities now being arranged it is hoped there will be room for all, who attend next year. Many immigrants arrived this spring, so the schools were crowded.

The school at Makaweli had a total attendance during the past year of 249 pupils of all nationalities with only three teachers. This is an average of eighty-three pupils for each instructor. This coming year six teachers will be employed in these schools so better results are expected, although Miss Lee reports that the past year has been very successful. Commissioner Rice and H. H. Brodie, supervisor and principal of the schools of Kauai, have done excellent work during the past year toward making the schools as efficient as possible under the present conditions, and the parents are well pleased with results.

For two years Miss Lee has been principal of the school and says she is very enthusiastic over the success of her work. She admires the work of the Korean girls especially. She says they are extremely bright and learn very easily.

Although her father is a Chinese Miss Lee was educated as an American by her mother, who is an American woman. She speaks the English language fluently and teaches it in the Makaweli school, but cannot speak a word of the Chinese tongue. She is an educated woman of great ability. Says if she were a man and war was declared it would be one of her greatest ambitions to don the American uniform and fight for Uncle Sam.

Walter G. Smith, the publicity agent and lecturer of the promotion committee, will ascend Haleakala, the largest extinct volcano in the world. Mr. Smith has witnessed the activity of Kilauea—and is desirous of seeing the greatest dead volcano, before he departs from the islands in order to have comparative data.

The films which Mr. Smith will use on his lecture tour will include Boline's picture—"A Trip to the Volcano," surf riding and a number of interesting scenes in and out of Honolulu, and will be displayed a few evenings before he leaves on the Sierra. The promotion committee has prepared a special letter which it will send out by thousands, to residents of the cities he is to visit. These letters will be sent out not only by the promotion committee, but by business men, clergymen and all who are interested in Mr. Smith's tour.

## HAWAII BOOSTER TO VISIT HALEAKALA

Walter G. Smith, the publicity agent and lecturer of the promotion committee, will ascend Haleakala, the largest extinct volcano in the world. Mr. Smith has witnessed the activity of Kilauea—and is desirous of seeing the greatest dead volcano, before he departs from the islands in order to have comparative data.

The films which Mr. Smith will use on his lecture tour will include Boline's picture—"A Trip to the Volcano," surf riding and a number of interesting scenes in and out of Honolulu, and will be displayed a few evenings before he leaves on the Sierra. The promotion committee has prepared a special letter which it will send out by thousands, to residents of the cities he is to visit. These letters will be sent out not only by the promotion committee, but by business men, clergymen and all who are interested in Mr. Smith's tour.

## MONEY FOR THE ARMY MANEUVERS

WASHINGTON, July 1.—On motion of Representative Kahn, the House today unanimously passed a resolution appropriating \$1,350,000 for the Army maneuvers.

The House Military Affairs Committee today also reported out the Army appropriation bill. The Republican members will fight it. Kahn will make objection to the legislative provisions of the bill which prompted President Taft to veto it. The majority of the committee moved to report the bill just as it passed the House. The Republican members voted no. The bill will come up tomorrow.

Discussing the provision of the bill, to which objection had been raised, Kahn said tonight:

"In the first place I object to the increase of the term of enlistment. On the contrary, I believe it ought to be decreased. I shall object to those provisions of the bill which aim to reduce the foreign service of officers and enlisted men."

"I am opposed to that provision of the bill which attempts to transfer officers from their present detail in cases where the officers have become familiar with exceedingly necessary Government work, like that on the Panama canal, and in connection with Philippine constabulary."

"The men who have occupied these positions have become thoroughly familiar with the work, and to remove them at this time by this legislation and put new men in their places would necessarily hamper the work, because it would put untried men in places, where men of long experience have become thoroughly familiar with the duties that devolve upon them. I shall oppose the legislative features of the bill which tend to disorganize the Army."

## BIG ISLAND TAXES SHOW INCREASE

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)  
HILO, July 8.—Tax assessor R. T. Forrest has a cheering tale to tell regarding the collection of taxes for this year. At the end of the half year, \$87,924.83 in excess of the amount collected at a like period last year, was in his hands. This amount will probably be increased by some \$8000 more, which is to come from a plantation. The total amount collected for the half year will, therefore, be over \$70,000 more than in 1911.

The tax assessor is rounding up all delinquents. The decision of the tax appeal court has not yet been given out, but it is expected that before long the "judges" will be able to render their verdicts.

## EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR UNCLE SAM'S MEN

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Attorney-General Wickham today gave an opinion on the recently enacted eight-hour law on government work. The attorney-general holds that the law applies not only to men employed on government works, but to all government employees, which includes the vast army of clerks all over the country. The effect of this decision, if adhered to, will be sweeping.



Girls in their teens should not be pale, languid, constantly fatigued. Nature intended them to be bright, energetic and active.

Every parent of a growing girl, and every young woman who looks after herself, should be constantly on the watch for symptoms of impoverished blood. The happiness of a lifetime depends upon giving the blood the help it needs at this time, when girls are too frequently allowed to over-study, overwork or suffer from lack of exercise.

If your daughter is languid, has a pale, sallow complexion, is short of breath, especially on going upstairs, has palpitation of the heart, a tendency to faint and a poor appetite, she suffers from lack of blood. The most satisfactory way to give the blood the elements which it lacks is by using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. A thorough trial will make the blood pure and red.

Two booklets, "Talks to Women" and "Building Up the Blood," will be sent free upon request. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, six cents per box of six boxes, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

## ROMANCE AND TRAGEDY CREEP INTO POLICE RECORDS WHEN TINY LAD TALKS

One little fact that fiction is made out of crept into police annals last night when a big, burly Russian, Andre Grogoff, was brought to the clerk's desk by Acting Chief of Detectives Kellett and ordered placed incommunicado. Upstairs in Kellett's office stood little Andre, big Andre's son. He was covered with filth, his hair was matted with dirt and his clothes were in tatters. He was just six years' old but what he had learned about the world would surprise many college presidents.

Andre Grogoff was divorced some time ago and his wife was given the custody of their two children. Time fitted. Andre grew on good terms with dago red. Mrs. Grogoff grew on even better terms with a fellow countryman and soon became an ex-widow. To all appearances Andre married the flowing bowl and the lurch to him last night at the station showed that he had yet to be divorced by his new mate.

So times went hard with Grogoff and times grew better for the late Mrs. Grogoff. The one grew lean and the other waxed fat and prosperity never shone so bright as it did some time ago when the six-year-old Andre disappeared. He came back, however, and said that he had been rambling about the streets of nights.

Runs Down Quarry.  
He stayed home awhile and then disappeared again. His mother then learned that he had been taken by his father and eventually appealed to the police. Special Officer Adler was detailed on the case and yesterday finally found his quarry. He tried to run him down but the Russian "jettisoned" the boy and got away.

Adler picked the tot up and took him to the station. Later he caught Grogoff.

To the receptive ears of the police little Andre told his tale. It was Dickensian. He told how the pair of them had traveled about the city, from lane to alley, from tenement to shack, sleeping in old sewer pipes, in anything that might shelter them at all.

They were like two human rats. The father taught the boy to steal. He took little trinkets, said the boy, but the little trinkets got him an occasional crust and kept his father in liquor.

They followed drunken people until their prey fell asleep behind walls or in alleys, when the pair robbed at leisure. They hung about cook-shop doorways waiting for the cook to turn his back. Sometimes the boy cried and then he was whipped. His nimble feet and sly fingers were his father's implements of trade. The father directed these, lurking in shadows while the youngest mingled with the crowds under the lights and about the shop doors of Chinatown, soaking in all of its intimate life.

On the borders of this phantom life which bewildered the boy's senses and slowly hardened all the rest of him always hovered something that his father covered from, the recognition of society. He didn't know what it would look like when it came, what form the dreadful thing would take, what it would do. It was the beast instinct to stay away from something and that was the lesson he was learning. When Special Officer Adler finally crossed their path and the frantic man rushed through street and alley dragging him by the hand, the boy knew the thing they were to be afraid of had jumped out at them.

Now, however, his little nightmare has gone and he is home again with his mother.

Now, however, his little nightmare has gone and he is home again with his mother.

Now, however, his little nightmare has gone and he is home again with his mother.

Now, however, his little nightmare has gone and he is home again with his mother.

Now, however, his little nightmare has gone and he is home again with his mother.

Now, however, his little nightmare has gone and he is home again with his mother.

Now, however, his little nightmare has gone and he is home again with his mother.

Now, however, his little nightmare has gone and he is home again with his mother.

Now, however, his little nightmare has gone and he is home again with his mother.

Now, however, his little nightmare has gone and he is home again with his mother.

Now, however, his little nightmare has gone and he is home again with his mother.

Now, however, his little nightmare has gone and he is home again with his mother.

Now, however, his little nightmare has gone and he is home again with his mother.

Now, however, his little nightmare has gone and he is home again with his mother.

Now, however, his little nightmare has gone and he is home again with his mother.

Now, however, his little nightmare has gone and he is home again with his mother.

Now, however, his little nightmare has gone and he is home again with his mother.

Now, however, his little nightmare has gone and he is home again with his mother.

Now, however, his little nightmare has gone and he is home again with his mother.

Now, however, his little nightmare has gone and he is home again with his mother.

Now, however, his little nightmare has gone and he is home again with his mother.

Now, however, his little nightmare has gone and he is home again with his mother.

Now, however, his little nightmare has gone and he is home again with his mother.

Now, however, his little nightmare has gone and he is home again with his mother.

Now, however, his little nightmare has gone and he is home again with his mother.

Now, however, his little nightmare has gone and he is home again with his mother.

Now, however, his little nightmare has gone and he is home again with his mother.

Now, however, his little nightmare has gone and he is home again with his mother.

Now, however, his little nightmare has gone and he is home again with his mother.

Now, however, his little nightmare has gone and he is home again with his mother.

Now, however, his little nightmare has gone and he is home again with his mother.

Now, however, his little nightmare has gone and he is home again with his mother.

Now, however, his little nightmare has gone and he is home again with his mother.

Now, however, his little nightmare has gone and he is home again with his mother.

Now, however, his little nightmare has gone and he is home again with his mother.

## MORE PILIKIA OVER DEMURRAGE ON DOCKS

The threat of several clients to transfer their cargoes from the Matson Navigation Company to the American-Hawaiian company in order that they might derive the benefit of privileges of demurrage time, caused the commission yesterday afternoon to decide, that the contention of Castle & Cooke was not well taken when the regulations governing demurrage time were clearly understood.

Castle & Cooke, who are agents for the Matson Navigation Company, stated that it had been their understanding that the rules and regulations governing demurrage charges on cargo delivered at the docks of the Oahu Railway company would be on the same basis as cargo landed on the territorial docks. The company stated they had heard so many comments made to the effect that the O. R. & L. Co. were extending privileges to consignees of cargo landed at the O. R. & L. wharves and from the steamers of the American-Hawaiian line which were not extended to the consignees discharging at the territorial wharves from the steamships of the Matson company, that the concern wrote to the railroad company asking for a statement in connection with demurrage charges.

The company claims that the railroad companies' privileges benefit consignees more than those of the harbor commission. In taking into consideration the number of days allowed on various amounts of cargo on the railroad wharves, as to demurrage charges, Castle & Cooke stated they could not reconcile the same with the charges made by the harbor master on cargoes landed at the Matson wharves by Matson steamers.

"When soliciting for cargo here for the steamers of the Matson line," says the letter "we come directly in contact with the freight business of the American-Hawaiian line, and our constituents have demanded that we assure them the same privileges."

The company cites the California Feed Company as one of its patrons who asks for the same privileges as the A. H. line gives, and adds that unless cargoes are landed on railroad wharves by the Matson steamers they will have to withdraw their patronage from the Matson line.

The Matson people called attention to certain privileges believed to have been granted to patrons of the Oceanic company concerning the cargo landed from the Ventura. The harbor master, who was present at the board meeting explained the misunderstanding. First there was a holiday (Fourth of July) to be considered, and the morning of the sailing of the Ventura, when no drays are allowed on the wharf, and other features consistent with the port regulations, which apparently gave the Ventura patrons more privileges than those who had cargo brought in by the Lurline.

The O. R. & L. Company's demurrage rates commence four days after discharge of cargoes and are operated on a sliding upward scale. The list is as follows: 1 to 1000 tons, four days; 1001 to 2000 tons, five days; 2001 to 3000 tons, six days; 3001 to 4000 tons, seven days; 4001 and over, eight days. The harbor commissions rates are almost identical with the exception of a day in the lesser amounts of cargoes, the railroad company giving the advantage.

## WILLIAM P. MCGRAIL DIES IN HOSPITAL

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)  
William P. McGrail, chief clerk of the office of depot quartermaster, died at the Port Shafter hospital yesterday morning following an operation for appendicitis. The funeral will be held this morning at half-past ten o'clock at St. Clement's Episcopal Church, the Rev. F. G. Williams, officiating. The body will be cremated.

Mr. McGrail was born in New York city May 1, 1867. He was a graduate of Manhattan College of the same city and had been employed in the quartermaster's department since 1898. He is survived by a widow, Mrs. Grace McGrail.

As a civilian member of the staff of the army quartermaster, Mr. McGrail was a splendid administrative officer and had the intricate business of the department at his finger's ends and his death will be felt by all those who were his fellow workers.

## SELLING BEET SUGAR AS PRODUCT OF CANE

That beet sugar is mixed with cane sugar and the mixture sold as cane sugar was brought out in New York recently in the testimony of Thomas R. Cutler, vice president and general manager of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, on the stand before Wilson B. Brice, special examiner in the federal building suit to dissolve the Sugar Trust.

Mr. Cutler, when questioned by Jas. K. Knapp, assistant United States district attorney, said he had been told by the president of a beet sugar factory in southern California that the entire output was sold to a cane sugar refinery near San Francisco. Mr. Cutler added that he had grounds for believing that this beet sugar was mixed with cane sugar and sold as the cane product.

Pressed for a certain date at one point, Mr. Cutler observed: "I am one of those men who can't remember their wife's birthday."

David Eccles, of the Amalgamated Sugar Company, will be the next witness.

## EXPLOSION IN MINE KILLS SIXTY-FIVE

CONISBROUGH, England, July 8.—Sixty-five miners have been killed in an explosion in a colliery here. The explosion is believed to have been due to coal gas.

## SEAMEN WATCHING VANISHING FLEET

Not a Sail Will Be Seen, It Is  
Said, After the Panama  
Canal Opens.

An incident filled with significance to those who have watched the gradual disappearance of the sailing vessels from the high seas was recorded at Philadelphia last month, when the Philadelphia Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association went out of existence after an active life of thirty-nine years.

The directors, most of whom have been among the most noted owners of American sail tonnage, voted to disband because so few sailing vessels are now in commission that there is no further need of the association.

Many causes have contributed to the vanishing of the sailing fleet which once was the pride of this Nation. The principal cause is the coming of the steamship. But within the last few months the heavy gales that ravaged the Atlantic Coast have brought damage to shipping estimated at \$4,000,000, practically all of it falling on sailing coasting vessels.

Many of the craft that were driven ashore, fouled or were abandoned, would never have met with disaster had they been steam-driven. Steam power also is more economical than sail, in that a steamship can be relied upon to make her runs between ports within a given time, barring accidents, and because she is not restricted to the carrying of strictly non-perishable freights.

Steam Is Economy.  
One ship owner in discussing the subject yesterday drew an analogy between the freight steamship and the taxicab. Like the taxicab, he said, the steamship costs more to maintain, but her earnings are so much greater in a given length of time that she is eminently worth while to investors.

Steam within the last five years has invaded every field formerly in undisputed possession of the sailing craft. The steam whaler, for example, has become such a commonplace that only Portuguese crews now man the whaling brigs and schooners of New Bedford and Dundee. These men, most of whom hail from the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands, will accept a forecast ration that no other sailor in the world will consider and will work for wages that no other sailor will accept. Steam has also invaded the fishing fleets of Gloucester and Provincetown.

Old coasting skippers, who have spent their lives navigating Long Island sound and the waters between Cape Cod and Nova Scotia, now gaze from the quarterdecks of their droghers upon a new form of freight carrier—the ocean-going tug trailing a tow of from three to five modern steel barges, each built with careful thought to cargo capacity and economy of maintenance.

Seaworthy Barges.  
These barges, with their steel decks and hatches, can lie in the trough during a cape Cod "snorter" with the sea breaking over them at will and no harm done. The tug which has them in tow rides the gale out under easy steam, all the while the old fashioned schooners around and about them are suffering costly damage from the battering of the seas. Many a schooner skipper in the coasting trade has lost his vessel because with a bold shore under his lee he dared not lie to, but had to make a little sail and try with all the odds against him to work his way to open water.

The great square-rigged sailing ship, which reached such high development under American builders and captains that the packets between Liverpool and New York and New York and San Francisco made their runs with almost the regularity of steam passenger ships, has practically disappeared from the sea. There are very few "deep water" sailing craft now under American registry, and such as remain are for the most part barkentines and brigantines and barks of low tonnage.

Only eight ships carrying yards on all their masts now fly the United States flag, and of these the newest, the William P. Frye, was built eleven years ago. Of the eight ships only one, the famous Aryan, built in 1893, has a wooden hull.

A Vanishing Type.  
She probably represents the last of her vanishing type that will ever be built in any of the world's shipyards, for although a few full rigged sailing ships have been launched at English and German yards within recent years, all of them are of steel.

The eight full rigged ships now sailing the ocean are the William P. Frye, the Edward Sewall, the Erskine W. Phelps, the Dirigo, the Acme, the John Egan, the Mangrove and the Aryan. One of them entering this port is now so rare a sight that her arrival is always mentioned in the newspapers, even though she may have come in from the most uneventful of voyages.

Of all the eight ships the William P. Frye is the one most calculated to stir the affections of the old sailors. She is owned by the Sewall family of Bath, Maine, famous in American shipping annals, and seems to have been built as a monument to the old sailing type and a protest against the type's effacement. She is kept painted a tropical white, her decks are of the finest teakwood and her cabin panelling of mahogany. Costly rugs lie upon her cabin and stateroom floors and, in port or at sea, her brass and paint work is kept as immaculate as that of a yacht.

## DR. MCCOY RELIEVED.

Dr. McCoy has been relieved of his duties as head of the mosquito campaign and has removed with his family to Molokai, where he will continue his laboratory work to improve investigation. He is still retained as sanitary adviser to the governor, and will go to Maui next week with Dr. Pratt to inspect that county. Maui is the only one of the islands that has not been inspected. The mosquito campaign in this city will be continued by supervising Inspector M. Harper.